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ABSTRACT

This Congressional report contains a recommendation from the Committee on Education and Labor, that the proposed Bill (H.R. 10569) to amend the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act, be accepted. The Bill proposes a five-year extension of the Act with amendments to clarify its purposes and to permit multiple-year funding of alcohol and drug abuse education projects. The Bill suggests that the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act should assist, through grants and contracts, the development of programs which: (1) focus on causes rather than symptoms of drug and alcohol abuse; (2) aim at primary prevention and early intervention in schools; and (3) conduct training for educational and community personnel and law enforcement officials. It also recommends that all of the activities authorized by the Act be carried out at all levels of the community. Inherent in this program is the concept of school-team approach. (EV)

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95TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 95-884

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS

FEBRUARY 16, 1978.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted the following

REPORT

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]
[To accompany H.R. 10569]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10569) to amend the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act to extend the authorizations and appropriations for carrying out the provisions of such act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment strikes out all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserts a new text which appears in italic type in the reported bill.

PURPOSE

H.R. 10569 proposes a 5-year extension of the Alcohol and Drug Education Act with amendments to clarify the purposes of the act and to permit multiple-year funding of alcohol and drug abuse education projects.

The purpose of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act is to assist through grants and contracts State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private education or community agencies in:

The development of comprehensive demonstration programs which focus on the causes rather than the symptoms of drug and alcohol abuse;

The development of creative primary prevention and early intervention alcohol and drug abuse programs in schools, utilizing an interdisciplinary "school team" approach;

Conducting preservice and inservice training programs on alcohol and drug abuse prevention for educational personnel, law enforcement officials and other public service and community leaders and personnel;

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U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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Supporting community education programs on alcohol and drug abuse, especially for parents;

Supporting programs to recruit, train, organize, and employ personnel for participation in public education in alcohol and drug abuse;

The dissemination of valid and effective alcohol and drug abuse education programs; and

Supporting State educational agencies in assisting local educational agencies in the planning, development, and implementation of drug and alcohol abuse education programs.

Background

Young people in the mid-20th century have been frequently caught in the maelstrom of rapid social change. Global interdependence links their fate to events thousands of miles away. Economic change frequently dislocates them and upsets their career plans. There are new attitudes toward the family, sex roles, education, religion, and Government, to mention only a few.

The young person is faced with both extraordinary challenges and demands. This young person often must cope with these challenges and demands without the security and support of the social institutions that gave individuals a clearer sense of direction in earlier times.

In sum, young people are buffeted by change and often lack the beacons that will enable them to navigate the always difficult years of adolescence.

One symptom of this situation is that young people too often seek an escape through the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

The abuse of alcohol and drugs by young people exacts a terrible toll in young lives stunted or even ended.

During the 1960's concern about young people's abuse of alcohol and drugs reached a high, if not panic, level. Requests for Federal help in responding came from every corner of the Nation. The formulation and enactment of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act in 1970 (Public Law 91–527) was one response by the Federal Government.

This act makes important contributions to the battle against the abuse of alcohol and dangerous drugs. First, the act emphasizes prevention, deterring our youth from socially and personally destructive behavior rather than mopping up the casualties when it is often too late. Second, the act authorizes an educational program, and it is administered by the U.S. Office of Education. The program has credibility with educators and ties to the schools. This linkage of alcohol and drug abuse prevention with the schools, where our people spend much of their time, is vital in an effective overall strategy to deal with this problem.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act is obviously not a comprehensive solution for the abuse of alcohol and dangerous drugs. The problem in its broadest sense requires making our society more humane. To deal with alcohol and drug abuse demands the effective contributions of the schools, health care institutions, law enforcement agencies, and many other institutions in this society.

The act was amended and reauthorized in 1974 (Public Law 93–422).

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM

Faced with the ineffectiveness of most widely used "education programs" that put major emphasis on substances and their effects and sought simple, universally applicable approaches, the Office of Education program made the decision to emphasize people rather than substances, people who decide to use drugs and alcohol as well as people who decide not to use. The Office of Education defined use and abuse as human behavior that serves some function or would not persist. It designed a program based on the assumption that the most effective way to discourage destructive behavior is to engage the major institutions that influence the development of young people in promoting maximum positive growth and development.

The program has made some further somewhat unusual assumptions:

Each community's problem is different, and each must assess its own problem and enlist its own human, cultural and financial resources in prevention efforts;

People can be given the skills to solve their own alcohol and drug problems;

Local programs usually involve doing differently things that are already being done and need not represent an add-on to an already burdened system;

Effective programs require change. Lasting change can come only from within, and all segments of the institution-administrators, teachers, professionals, students, and parents must be involved.

Based on these assumptions the program involves six elements:

1. Five regional resource centers which between them service the entire United States—each covering an average of 10 States.

2. Project teams, trained and supported with technical assistance by the centers, in over 3,000 school districts and communities.

3. A central data base in Chicago to compile and distribute information on the entire system.

4. A national action committee, a nationwide network of top consultants on alcohol and drug problems and on education who can be deployed as needed.

5. Demonstration programs to train teachers-to-be in colleges of education. (Funding for these projects ended September 1977. All are continuing with support from their own institutions.)

6. A small central staff in Washington, D.C. to provide leadership in planning and maintenance of the entire system.

The centers enter into a yearlong (ideally 2-year when resources are available) contract with a local school. This begins with an onsite visit by center staff to initiate a needs assessment and to gather information about the school and the team members. Training itself takes 10 days to 2 weeks and is tailored to meet the distinctive needs of each team. Teams learn:

To assess the needs and expectations of the youth population to be served;

To formulate realistic objectives for meeting those needs;

To identify human and financial resources in their school and community for supporting a prevention program;

To design an action plan addressed to their carefully defined problem—specific projects to which the team is committed;

To evaluate the range of prevention materials and methods available and to adapt those that are appropriate tools for its particular school district or community setting; and

To build in feedback and evaluation, so they will know what parts of their strategy are working, and why and how.

Training is followed by onsite technical assistance or postgraduate training designed to facilitate the implementation of the action plan and teach the team to solve problems unique to that team.

Through this system, teams have been trained and supported with technical assistance in every State and territory, the number varying from 164 in California, 137 in New York, and 125 in Texas, to 15 to 25 in small States. This works out to some 3,000 schools and school communities, and involves approximately 16,000 educational personnel, students, and out-of-school youth and personnel from law enforcement, health, and social services agencies, civic and church leaders, parents, and State and Federal personnel. Programs set up by these teams reach approximately 1 million individuals annually.

These teams have formed networks, many times under the leadership of the State education department or other State agencies for drug/alcohol abuse and mental health. In addition, teams have raised local and State funds to support their own programs. In the last year alone, teams raised over $3,670,000.

In the 4 years from 1972 to 1976, the program trained 3,000 teams from a variety of settings, most of them, however, from rural, suburban, and small- and medium-size city school districts. In fiscal year 1977, as resources available to the program decreased, the decision was made to concentrate on the challenging problem of alcohol and drug abuse in large urban school districts.

Accordingly, in fiscal 1977 the program experimented with clusters of four school teams from definable segments of large urban school districts such as a high school with its feeder junior high schools or four schools from a regional division of a larger system. Forty clusters of four schools each in large urban areas were supported for training and followup onsite assistance.

On the basis of reports that successful alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs often reduce vandalism, dropouts, truancy, racial conflict, disciplinary problems, and other destructive behavior, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration suggested a cooperative effort with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program utilizing its system and strategies on the problem of prevention of school crime and violence. The Office of Juvenile Justice under an interagency agreement provided $1.233 million in fiscal 1976 and $2.8 million for fiscal 1977–78 for this effort.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act is administered by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program in the U.S. Office of Education. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse which are both in the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also administer programs dealing with the problems of alcohol and drug abuse. These agencies support large research programs and are also concerned with the delivery of treatment services for the victims of alcohol and drug abuse. Insofar as these agencies are engaged in

prevention activities, their links are to community and health care institutions. The Drug Enforcement Administration in the Department of Justice is the lead Federal agency in drug law enforcement.

LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION

HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor held a hearing on the extension of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act and on oversight of the operation of the program conducted under the act. The hearing was held on January 24, 1978.

Among the witnesses heard during the hearing were: Thomas Minter, Deputy Commissioner for School Systems, U.S. Office of Education; Helen Nowlis, Director, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, U.S. Office of Education; Nolan Estes, general superintendent, Dallas Independent School District; James Kazen, director, Center for Human Development, Trinity University, San Antonio, Tex.; Luke Helm, assistant principal, DuSable High School, Chicago, Ill.; Donald Harmon, sergeant, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, Utah; Lester Przewlocki, dean, School of Education, Boston College; Lisa Sombart, teacher, Parkade Elementary School, Columbia, Mo.; William Butynski, president, Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America; Roy Forbes, Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.; and Bailey Jackson, assistant professor of education, University of Massachusetts.

These witnesses described their experiences with various facets of the inservice and preservice training programs conducted under the act and commented on the operation of the act from their personal and professional perspectives. All of the witnesses recommended that the act be extended and all had high praise for the effectiveness and success of the "school team" approach. For example:

Superintendent Estes said,

> * * * there is an abundance of evidence that suggests that we have not had any program that has provided greater dividends than this program. * * * Again, no program, in my estimation, has been more successful.

Mr. Kazen said,

> I think if there is any important testimony to be heard, it is from the superintendents and principals in this country who are standing in line saying, this program really does work.

Mr. Helms said,

> We did learn that if leadership is not provided, and alternatives are not provided, we have given our children up to the pushers, and since none of us is equipped * * * to go grab a pusher out of his car and beat him up, we have decided that maybe our approach, the approach we learned during training, is the best one to go with, that is, the provision of alternatives. * * * In summary, I can wrap the whole thing up by saying the program we learned was to deal with the problems we have using what we've got to work with and presenting

> alternatives. * * * You cannot take a piece of candy from a baby unless you give him something else to become involved in and interested in. That, sir, is what our program is all about. * * *

Sergeant Harman said,

> I urge you very strongly to support this type of program which is working successfully in our community.

Mr. Butynski said,

> There seems to be a consensus * * * among everyone here that the programs have worked with young people, they have been effective in schools, and yet, why can we appropriate only $2 million if in fact we are to make a serious dent in the problem of alcohol and drug abuse?

Dr. Jackson said,

> In my judgment, the activities conducted by the Office of Education's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program under this act have been nothing less than exemplary. * * * This program, through its in-service and preservice training programs, has, with limited resources, directly and indirectly had a significant impact on literally thousands of students.

Mr. Minter, testifying on behalf of the Administration, concluded that the Administration is "pleased with the results" of the program and believes that the program's approach "is paying very handsome dividends." He recommended a 1-year extension of the act to "allow an opportunity for further review of this program in relation to other administration initiatives."

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Subcommittee on Select Education on February 1, 1978, considered in legislative session the bill, H.R. 10569. That measure was ordered reported with an amendment unanimously by voice vote. On February 8, 1978, the full Committee on Education and Labor considered H.R. 10569 in open legislative session and ordered the bill reported as amended unanimously by voice vote.

EXPLANATION OF H.R. 10509

H.R. 10569 extends the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act for 5 additional years; that is, through fiscal year 1983. The committee finds that the need to prevent the abuse of alcohol and dangerous drugs by the youth of the Nation through educational programs remains a high national priority. In a 1977 Gallup poll of teenagers across the Nation, when asked what they considered the biggest problem facing their generation, 27 percent named drug use and abuse No. 1, 20 percent named getting along with parents, and 7 percent named alcohol use and abuse. No other problem was listed by more than 6 percent.

During the 1976 Presidential campaign, President Carter remarked,

> * * * we now must expand our vision to include farsighted and well-conceived programs aimed at the prevention of

alcohol and drug misuse. Prevention is a most important factor in the equation of comprehensive programming, and it deserves major emphasis by all of us.

The committee recommends extension of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act because it believes that it is a "well-conceived" and effective program aimed at the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

The committee rejects the recommendation of the administration that the act be extended for only 1 year, since this administration has already had well over a year to formulate its "initiatives."

The committee notes that the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act is now operating under a 1-year extension authorized under the General Education Provisions Act. In order for the act to be continued beyond the current fiscal year, Congress must act this year.

H.R. 1056 recommends authorization levels for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act of $6 million in fiscal year 1979, $12.4 million in fiscal year 1980, $14.4 million in fiscal year 1981, $16.4 million in fiscal year 1982, and $18.4 million in fiscal year 1983.

The authorization for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act in fiscal year 1978 is $34 million and $2 million was appropriated. In recommending more modest authorization levels for future years, the committee emphasizes that its action is not to be construed as reflecting any loss of a sense of urgency and concern for the problems which this act seeks to address. The committee's action does not reflect a judgment on the magnitude of the need and the problems. Indeed, the committee believes that even full funding of the $34 million fiscal 1978 authorization would not be adequate to address these urgent problems. The recommended authorization levels indicate only the realistic expectation of the committee on the levels of appropriation that can and should actually be provided and that can be effectively utilized by the program.

The committee recommends that the act be amended to strengthen the focus on the "school team" approach. In the statement of purpose and the enumeration of authorized activities, references to the development of curriculum materials are deleted and the more general term "approaches" is substituted. Using the school team approach to provide local school personnel and community persons with the skills to develop curriculums suited to their own problems and circumstances has proven an effective means for preventing alcohol and drug abuse. With respect to the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, federally developed curriculums that do not meet local needs are often ineffective or even counterproductive.

The committee recommends that the statement of purpose be amended to emphasize the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

The committee recommends that section 3, which authorizes the Commissioner of Education to carry out the program, be amended to make it clear that all of the activities authorized by the act shall be carried out "throughout the Nation."

The committee recommends that the act be amended to permit multiple-year funding of projects, which may be required to achieve effective implementation of the act.

Special Concerns

The committee is strongly and favorably impressed by the effectiveness of the school-team approach to the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse and commends Dr Helen Nowlis, Director of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, for her leadership in developing and implementing this approach. Given the success of this approach and the gravity of the social problem it addresses, the committee is deeply disappointed at the modest level of appropriations requested for the program by the administration. Since, as the administration witness testified, the program is "paying very handsome dividends," the committee urges both the administration and the appropriations committees to consider seriously increased funding for the program.

The committee is aware that the capacity of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program to provide its program to all those who are interested and who could benefit from it is constrained by the limited funds available. The committee also does not take issue with the current priority of the program, focusing on urban school districts. However, the committee urges the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, to the extent possible, to make its program available throughout the Nation and to provide technical assistance and program information to the smaller and more rural States and school districts.

The committee urges the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program to make greater use of the mass media, particularly television, in its prevention program.

The committee suggests that the National Institute of Education seriously consider undertaking an evaluation of the school-team approach used by the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program.

The committee is convinced that the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse have distinct missions. However, the possibility of unnecessary duplication of effort clearly exists, and there are obviously many areas for productive collaboration between these agencies. The committee, therefore, urges these agencies to coordinate their efforts in areas of mutual concern.

The committee commends the Office of Education for concluding An interagency agreement with the Law Enforcement Assistance administration to make use of the school-team approach in addressing the problems of school crime and violence. The committee finds this to be an excellent example of the kind of interagency cooperation that should be more widely encouraged. The committee also views this agreement as further testimony to the effectiveness of the school-team approach.

Cost Estimate

In compliance with clause 7 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House, the committee estimates the following costs will be incurred in carrying out the provisions of H.R. 10569:

Fiscal year:	*Millions*
1979	$6.0
1980	12.4
1981	14.4
1982	16.4
1983	18.4
Total	67.6

Budget Statement

In accordance with rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives the Congressional Budget Office has submitted the following report:

Congressional Budget Office,
U.S. Congress,
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1978.

Hon. Carl D. Perkins,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 10569, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act amendments.

Should the committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on the attached cost estimate.

Sincerely,

Alice M. Rivlin, *Director.*

Congressional Budget Office—Cost Estimate

February 8, 1978.

1. Bill number: H.R. 10569.
2. Bill title: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act amendments.
3. Bill status: As reported from the House Education and Labor Committee, February 8, 1978.
4. Bill purpose: The purpose of this bill is to extend the authorization for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act for 5 years.
5. Cost estimate:

Authorization:	*Millions*
Fiscal year:	
1979	$6.0
1980	12.4
1981	14.4
1982	16.4
1983	18.4
Estimated net cost:	
Fiscal year:	
1979	4.0
1980	9.4
1981	13.6
1982	15.6
1983	16.4

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 500.

6. Basis for estimate: This cost estimate is based on the maximum authorization levels stated in H.R. 10569. The estimated net costs reflect the historical spending patterns in the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program of 60 percent the first year and 40 percent the second year. The assumed enactment date is October 1978.

7. Estimated comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Deborah Kalcevic.

10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. NUCKOLS,
(For James L. Blum,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4), rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee estimates that enactment of H.R. 10569 will have little inflationary impact on prices and cost in the operation of the national economy. It is the judgment of the committee that the inflationary impact of this legislation as a component of the total Federal budget is negligible.

The Committee notes that H.R. 10569 proposes authorizations that are substantially below those contained in the present law. The committee believes the new authorization figures are more in line with expectations for funding.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

No summary of oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 2(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives was available to the committee with reference to the subject matter specifically addressed by H.R. 10569.

No specific oversight activities, other than the hearings accompanying the committee's consideration of H.R. 10569, were made by the committee, within the definition of rule XI of the House.

SECTION-BY-SECTION EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The first section of the bill, as reported, amends the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act to provide for the following authorizations of appropriations: $6,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, $12,400,000 for fiscal year 1980, $14,400,000 for fiscal year 1981, $16,400,000 for fiscal year 1982, and $18,400,000 for fiscal year 1983.

Section 2 makes various technical amendments to section 2(b) of the Act relating to the purpose of the Act, and to section 3 of the Act relating to alcohol and drug abuse education projects.

Section 2 also amends section 3(b) of the Act to strike out a provision which made funds available under the Act for projects for the development, testing, evaluation, and dissemination of exemplary materials for use in elementary, secondary, adult, and community

education programs, and for training in the selection and use of such materials.

Section 2 also amends section 3 of the Act to provide that funds appropriated under the Act shall remain available for the duration of the Act in order to permit multiple-year funding of projects under the Act.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ALCOHOLIC AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT

* * * * * * *

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) * * *

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to encourage the development of new and improved [curricula on] *approaches to* the [problems] *prevention* of drug abuse; to demonstrate the use of such [*curricula*] *approaches* in model educational programs and to evaluate the effectiveness thereof; to disseminate [curricular materials] *successful approaches* and significant information for use in educational programs throughout the Nation; to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders; and to offer community education programs for parents and others, [on drug abuse problems].

* * * * * * *

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROJECTS

SEC. 3. (a) The Commissioner of Education shall carry out *throughout the Nation* a program of making grants to, and contracts with institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, and public and private education or community agencies, institutions, and organizations to support and evaluate demonstration [projects,] *programs*, to encourage the establishment of such [projects throughout the Nation,] *programs to develop local capability*, to train educational and community personnel, and to provide technical assistance in program development. In carrying out such program, the Commissioner of Education shall give priority to school based programs and projects.

(b) Funds appropriated for grants and contracts under this Act shall be available for activities, including bilingual activities, such as—

[(1) projects for the development, testing evaluation, and dissemination of exemplary materials for use in elementary, secondary, adult, and community education programs, and for training in the selection and use of such materials;]

[(2)](*1*) comprehensive demonstration programs which focus on the causes of drug and alcohol abuse rather than on the symptoms; which include both schools and the communities within

which the schools are located; which emphasizes the affective as well as the cognitive approach; which reflect the specialized needs of communities; and which include, in planning and development, school personnel, the target population, community representation, and parents;

[(3)](2) creative primary prevention and early intervention programs in schools, utilizing an interdisciplinary "school team" approach, developing in educational personnel and student skills in planning and conducting comprehensive prevention programs which include such activities as training drug and alcohol education specialists and group leaders, peer group and individual counseling, and student involvement in intellectual, cultural, and social alternatives to drug and alcohol abuse;

[(4)](3) preservice and inservice training programs on drug and alcohol abuse prevention for teachers, counselors, and other educational personnel, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders and personnel;

[(5)] (4) community education programs on drug and alcohol abuse *prevention*, especially for parents and others in the community;

[(6)] (5) programs or projects to recruit, train, organize, and employ professionals and other persons, including former drug and alcohol abusers and former drug- and alcohol-dependent persons, to organize and participate in programs of public education in drug and alcohol abuse; and

[(7)] (6) projects for the dissemination of valid and effective school and community drug and alcohol abuse educational programs.

* * * * * * *

(f) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section $26,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, $30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, [and] $34,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, *$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, $12,400,000 for fiscal year 1980, $14,400,000 for fiscal year 1981, $16,400,000 for fiscal year 1982, and $18,400,000 for fiscal year 1983.* Not less than 60 per centum of the amount appropriated for a fiscal year under this section shall be used for drug and alcohol abuse education programs and projects in elementary and secondary schools.

(g) Funds appropriated under this Act shall remain available to the Commissioner for the duration of this Act in order to permit multiple-year funding of projects under this Act.

* * * * * * *

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 8. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(b) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(c) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, *the Northern Marianas*, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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